

THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Figures indicate a Steady Growth of the Democratic Party.

A complete table of the popular vote at the last presidential election in comparison with that at the election of 1888 contains some suggestions of unusual interest. In the first place, it shows that the total vote was comparatively light. The total vote in 1888 was 10,051,806 and in 1892 it was 11,370,643. This is an increase of about 12 per cent in the four years. In 1892 the total vote was 12,068,598, an increase of a trifle over 6 per cent, although in the meantime six new states had been admitted into the union, with an aggregate of 274,554 votes. The table shows that this loss on the total vote must have fallen chiefly upon the republican party, though the increase of the democratic vote was less than would have been expected in ordinary circumstances. The vote of the people's party explains in part the relative falling off in both the regular parties, but it is evident that it was drawn much more largely from the republicans than from the democrats. The total vote of the prohibitionists and the labor party in 1888 was 235,723, and in 1892 it was 393,712. But in 1892 the prohibitionists' party vote reached an aggregate of 1,313,914, of which 1,040,600 was cast for the Weaver ticket. In the states where there was a fusion between the democrats and populists, and where the democrats withdrew their electoral votes, the vote was all credited to Weaver, which involved a deduction of democratic votes from the Cleveland column, the number of which cannot be estimated. There was a combination between the republicans and people's party in Louisiana which may affect the electoral vote, though it is probable that the division made in the table represents substantially the actual strength of the two parties in the state.

The vote for Cleveland when he was elected in 1884 was 4,874,986, and his plurality over Blaine was 25,005 in the whole country. In 1888 his vote was 5,536,342, which was an increase of fully 13 1/2 per cent over that of the preceding election, and, although defeated, he had a plurality of 95,334 over Harrison on the popular vote of the country. The latter obtained his majority of the electoral votes by carrying certain close states by a narrow margin. Cleveland's total vote at the last election was 5,554,683, which was an increase of only about 3 per cent over that of 1884, but his plurality over Harrison was increased to 392,342. The vote for Blaine in 1888 was 4,851,081, and that for Harrison in 1888 was 5,440,708. This was an increase in the republican vote of a little over 12 per cent, that in the democratic vote having been 13 1/2 per cent. These figures point significantly to the means by which the republican victory of four years ago was gained, namely, concentrating the powers of corruption upon New York and Indiana. Harrison's total vote at the last election was 5,172,948, a falling off of more than 5 per cent from that of 1888.

These figures indicate a steady growth in the strength of the democratic party in the eight years, but they show that the increase was relatively greater during Cleveland's administration than during the subsequent four years, and that the launching of his tariff policy in the message of 1887 did not weaken the party in the country at large. But the greatest significance is in the evidence of a loss of strength by the republican party during the administration of Harrison and while the agitation of the question of tariff reform was most active. There is no doubt that this is largely accounted for by the passage of the McKinley law and the extravagance of the Fifty-first congress. The dissatisfaction with the course of the republican party was indicated by the failure of the total vote of the country to show its normal increase, by the reduction of the republican vote not only relatively but absolutely, and by the development of such unusual strength by the third party in states that were previously republican.

This record shows how the vote of the country is liable to shift in consequence of popular dissatisfaction with the course of the party in power if it fails to fulfill the promises by which it has secured the confidence and support of the people. Under our electoral system the result is made much more striking in the electoral vote than in the popular vote, for a moderate change in the relative voting strength of parties throughout the country may overturn state after state. In 1888 Harrison received 233 electoral votes to 148 for Cleveland. By an increase of 3 per cent in the democratic vote and a decrease of 5 per cent in the republican vote the result was changed to 277 electoral votes for Cleveland to 145 for Harrison. There is in the possibility of such changes a lesson for the leaders of both parties to ponder upon.—N. Y. Times.

A LESSON OF THE ELECTION.

Republican Corruption Discontented by the People.

Now that the will of the people has been executed by a formal casting of the electoral vote, there are many valuable suggestions to be gathered from the tabulated figures indicating the result. The feature that is most striking is that five of the states cast a divided electoral vote. In Michigan, under the provisions of the Miner law, this was a legal necessity, but in California, North Dakota, Ohio and Oregon it is accounted for by the closeness of the vote. In this is conclusive evidence that important economic issues have weakened party lines and that the promptings of good citizenship are stronger than those of the g. o. p. under the guidance and control of unprincipled, mercenary leaders. The magnitude of the change is indicated in the capture of Illinois and Wisconsin by the democratic forces. Such a conquest is in itself of vital importance but possesses still greater moral force in the possibilities which it fore-shadows.

The republican votes of the country, grasping at straws, is feeling a great deal of satisfaction over the fact that if there could have been a change of 31,979 votes in California, Delaware, New York, Indiana, West Virginia and Wisconsin, Harrison would have received the election. With the little change to spare, it is in conjunction with this, it is well to note that a change of only 31,404 votes in Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wyoming, New Hampshire, Montana and Nebraska would have left Harrison with the weak showing of seventy-three electoral votes, while Cleveland would have had 339 and Weaver thirty-two.

It is apparent in this fact that a

change of less than thirty-two thousand votes either way would have led to results so radically different from those reached, that future success awaits that party which is true and loyal to the interests of the people. Purity of purpose and zeal of effort were never more clearly exacted of the party in which the voters of the country will repose their confidence. The people are not to be misled by false pretenses or restrained by mere party sentiment. The best politics is now honest politics, and any other makes disaster inevitable. It is this fact that recalled the democratic party to power. Corruption and the assumption of autocratic power led to the dethronement of the republican party. The continuance of democratic rule is assured as long as its chosen representatives are true to the principles which they represent, for those principles have received the popular endorsement, which would have appeared still stronger had the president and vice president been elected by a direct vote of the people, instead of under the existing system. There is no man living who has more honestly and more unflinchingly than Mr. Cleveland, and acquiescence in his leadership will insure the continuance of democratic supremacy.—Detroit Free Press.

THE TREASURY CONDITION.

The Democratic Administration Will Find an Empty Purse.

The condition of the treasury which will confront President Cleveland when he enters office in March will be radically different from that which confronted him when he entered office eight years ago, or when he left it four years ago. The treasury has reached the lowest point at which business can be done with comfort and security. Whether it will drop any lower is a mooted question which depends upon several doubtful elements. It will require a very little falling off in customs revenue, or a very small increase in pension payments to cause such a decline.

One of the vital questions is whether the receipts from customs will fall off as a result of impending changes in the tariff. There is every reason to believe that they will, for the tariff changes are close at hand. The light business at the custom house during election week led some to believe that the falling off would begin at once. This has not proved to be the case, and customs receipts for the first six months of the fiscal year have been \$10,000,000 more than for the same months in 1891. The month of December alone shows a growth of nearly \$2,500,000, and this may continue for five or six months longer. The moment it becomes apparent, however, that importers are stocking up with goods, and that the tariff is about to pay, importations will be suspended. This will be true of raw wool, woolen goods, tin plate and other articles on which duties are most certain to be reduced.

Unexpectedly large receipts from customs and smaller pension drafts than will be made during the next six months have kept the treasury barely even in its receipts and expenditures since July 1, and there is no accumulated surplus with which to meet expenditures during the coming year. The pension drafts are the cause of the great drain upon the treasury. They passed the point in December where they wiped out the internal revenue receipts, and are not far from absorbing the customs receipts if they were set against those receipts alone. The first six months of the present fiscal year have required an expenditure of \$80,428,000 for pensions, but it cannot be inferred that the next six months will result in drafts for the same amount, making the total for the year \$161,000,000. Unfortunately the figures increase from month to month, and during December were at the rate of \$178,000,000 per year. One dollar's appropriation for the present year has already been requested by the secretary of the treasury and another is likely to be needed. On top of this expenditure for January will come the interest checks for the four per cent bonds maturing in February, and six per cent. These interest payments will require about \$4,000,000, and will make a heavy load for the treasury to carry in view of the other demands upon it. The situation is especially unpleasant to those members of the democratic party who are opposed to an extra session of congress, and are anxious that the treasury should get along under present arrangements until the regular session next winter.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

—Tom Platt's advice to people who want to eat crow gracefully, to begin early in life, comes from one who knows what he is talking about.—N. Y. World.

—Harrison's four years will cost the country nearly two billion dollars, or \$300,000,000 more than the cost of the four years of Cleveland. The present rate of expenditure is robbery, but it is likely to grow larger before it can be made smaller.—St. Louis Republic.

—President Harrison, says the Boston Journal, "has done a good thing in including the weather bureau employees under the reform rules. There ought to be no infusion of politics in the weather." But there evidently is; for if this is not a republican winter, truth is not to be found at the bottom of a thermometer.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Before going out with his little gun to manufacture some dead ducks, President Harrison is providing places for a large number of republican lame ducks. His nomination of ex-Congressman Evans, of Tennessee, to be first assistant postmaster general is provision made for another representative who was rejected by the republicans. Mr. Harrison seems to have a very poor opinion of the people.—N. Y. World.

—Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, has discharged his adjutant general, E. J. Pocock, for alleged incompetency in the management of the Hueyere troops during the world's fair dedicatory services. This will not come in the nature of a surprise to people who saw McKinley and Pocock in the parade. McKinley was doing his celebrated Napoleon act on horseback, and Pocock materially interfered with the little emperor's personal mien as he rode along in all his gorgeous paraphernalia too close at the major's heels and dwarfing his civilian dignity by a show of glittering martial splendor. When McKinley is in evidence he wants the whole stage, and many people will say that Gen. Pocock's intrusion on the governor's environment is at the bottom of his discharge.—Chicago Times.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—To Set the Color in Stockings: When washed for the first time use in the first water a little oxgall (which can be procured at the druggists); also have a tablespoonful of powdered borax to every painful of hot water; use very little soap. After the first use of oxgall, borax will answer every purpose. Do not let the stockings remain long in any water; hang in the shade to dry.—Good Housekeeping.

—Lemon Honey Reddip: Take eight lemons, and grate with the rinds of four of them, the yolks of twelve eggs, one half pound butter, two pounds of pulverized sugar; beat well and boil about half an hour, stirring the mixture constantly. This I find, when cold, makes a thick sirup like honey, fully equal to that made by bees. Try it, you are without bees, as I am, and see how it does taste. I find it really a very good substitute for real honey.—Farm and Fireside.

—The English Jack Horner pies for the delectation of the children are made with an actual crust. A duplicate dish is filled with rice to hold the pastry firm, and the top is covered with strips of pastry, crossed in lattice-work effect. This is baked in the oven, and when done and while partially warm carefully removed to the dish with the "plums" in the way of trinkets and favors. The ribbon ends at the corners of the crust, and more complete "pie" is presented than our tissue-paper tops show.—N. Y. Times.

—Orange Tapioca: Wash three table-spoonfuls of tapioca, cover with cold water and soak over night. In the morning heat one pint of milk in a double boiler, add the tapioca, a pinch of salt, and boil twenty minutes. To the well-beaten yolk of two eggs add half a teaspoonful of granulated sugar and one teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk and boil for five minutes. Then pour into a pudding dish, make a meringue of the white of eggs, two table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar, flavor with orange extract, and in a moderate oven brown slightly. Pare, slice thin, and remove the seeds of six or eight large sweet oranges; lay in the bottom of a glass dish and sift powdered sugar over and between each layer. When the pudding is cold run a wet knife around to loosen the edge, lay it over the fruit, and serve.—Boston Herald.

—Improved Beef à la Mode: Take a piece of top sirloin weighing seven or eight pounds and bind it as nearly round as possible with a broad bandage of muslin. With a narrow, sharp knife make holes entirely through it and about an inch apart, fill the holes with minced bacon, others with minced oysters and still others with a forcemeat made of crumbs, minced and fried onions, parsley and seasoning, or you may make forcemeat of all these ingredients including the bacon and oysters and fill all the holes with it. Season well with salt and pepper, rub a very little nutmeg and rubbing the mixed spices well into the incisions. Place in a baking pan, add a cup of hot water or stock and bake slowly two hours basting very often and dredging with flour when half done. Take off the muslin before dish, and strain the gravy and send to table with the meat.—American Agriculturist.

Black Satin Gowns.

There is a great fancy this season for black satin gowns, not only for dowagers, as formerly, but as an important dress in a bride's trousseau, and even for girls in their first season in society. Debutantes delight in these lustrous black gowns for the house, for afternoon receptions, and the theater, having them made with a full short skirt just clearing the ankles, the waist of black and white, rounded in the neck, with huge sleeves, and a plaiting of ribbon four inches wide standing out above the hips. Turquoise-blue velvet in a collarette going out over puffed sleeves-tops of the same pale blue completes such dresses prettily for young ladies. A young married woman has a black satin empire dress with puffed sleeves of yellow velvet spangled with jet. The neck is cut out square in front and back. Yellow velvet pipings extend down one seam to the foot on each side of the front. Black satin brocades in new designs, the lines or dashes all slanting across the breadth, or in intricate shell and snail patterns that look like embroidery done in cords, are also in great favor, whether made up entirely black, or else lightened with a color in the trimming.—Harper's Bazar.

Venison Steaks Broiled.

Steaks are usually cut from the leg or rump, and are broiled in a very short time to broil them and they are not good unless very hot, so that every thing and everybody are ready before broiling. Now put the dish in which they are to be served over a kettle of boiling water to heat; put in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a quarter teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of current jelly. Grease the bars of the gridiron with suet, lay the steaks on it and broil over a clear, hot fire, turning almost constantly. If your steaks are a half inch thick eight minutes will broil them. Put them in the heated dish and turn them over. Serve once or twice. Serve immediately on heated plates. The quantities given are for two steaks. Venison steaks may also be broiled and served the same as beefsteaks, with a simple dressing of salt, pepper and butter.—Philadelphia Press.

An Oak in the Parlor.

A young oak tree growing in a glass or vase of water is not only ornamental, but interesting. Place an acorn suspended by a thread within half an inch of the surface of the water. Let it remain undisturbed for a couple of months, save for the filling up of the vessel to replace evaporation, and an occasional complete change of the water by siphon. The acorn then throws a root down into the water, and upward will shoot a slender stem with glossy leaves. Hyacinth glasses are the best for the purpose. A little charcoal at the bottom is needed to keep the water pure.—N. Y. Weekly.

Cleaning and Polishing Brass.

Acid should never be employed in cleaning brass, as the metal soon becomes dull after such treatment. The application of olive oil and very fine tripoli, followed by a washing with soap-water, constitutes the best method of polishing and preserving the brilliancy. To frost brass and give it a decorative finish, boil the article in potash, rinse in water, plunge in nitric acid, wash again, then dry in hot sawdust, and give the still hot metal a coat of varnish.—N. Y. Sun.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

COUNTRY ROADS.

I'm not a poet, by no means,
I'm only a young man black;
But I am tired of country roads
That almost break one's back;
And I believe I'll state my mind
In calling learned to till, muck
My subject is so rough, you see,
My poetry can't be worse.

I live six miles or so from town,
Upon a tidy farm,
My wife, my wife, is smart,
Possesses many a charm;
We've rid together to and fro
For years, to church and store,
Though Christians, we've by roads been led
A thousand times or more.

In rainy spring, through splashing mud
Our horses have to poke;
In summer time when there's a drought
With dust we almost choke;
When apples to the cider mill
Must go, or grain be ground,
To haul down hay and drag up kail,
Is weary work, I've found.

I'm not afraid of honest toil,
I've not one lazy streak;
I own an industrious too, we're
The paper every week;
I own an Eden nest;
And I have learned to till, muck
My land, and lots of things.

My crops, when seasons will permit
Are always of the best:
Twixt fruit, and garden truck, and stock
I own an Eden nest;
There's beds of posies in the yard,
Some cash I've safely stowed;
I've bought an organ for the girls,
We've thrice, the Lord be thanked!

I pay my poll tax every year,
Or work it on the square;
Yet these hard country roads are still
To me a fearful snare;
But I've sworn I'll not swear,
Since I'll the church have joined,
I'll tread the road, and ease my mind.

I've lost my three, I've racked my brains,
I've tried to turn sharply spured,
I've staid to him on Sunday morn'
On the preaching of the Word;
The neighbors, too, when weather's bad,
Remain in their abodes,
And all because we're troubled with
Such dreadful country roads.

In this superb Columbus year,
When exposition leads
Chicago-ward are traveling,
The time to turn is near;
Our old world visitors will stare
At our rude, rustic modes;
Let's make our reputation fair,
By taking up the road.

I'm not a poet, by no means,
As anyone can see,
But when our country roads get good,
Then, muck, I shall be free,
For I do like a ship-shape track,
Where errand need no kail.

And that's my say so.

Yours, Jack Black

In favor of good roads,
—Laura Rosamond White, in Ohio Farmer.

SMALL FARM HOUSE.

Plan and Description of a Cozy and Convenient Cottage.

Mrs. D. Brown, Shreve, O., sends the following plan and description for a small cottage, with kitchen arrangements, as in Fig. 1. K. kitchen, 12x14; D. R. dining-room, 10x18; P. parlor, 14x14; B. C. bed chamber, 10x12; B. R. bathroom, 5x6; P. pantry, 6x6; V. (in front), veranda, 6x12, in rear 6x10; W. S. woodshed, 8x12; W. B. woodbox; B. T. bathtub; S. sink; C. cupboard; T. drop-table. The cupboard in pantry is open on both sides.

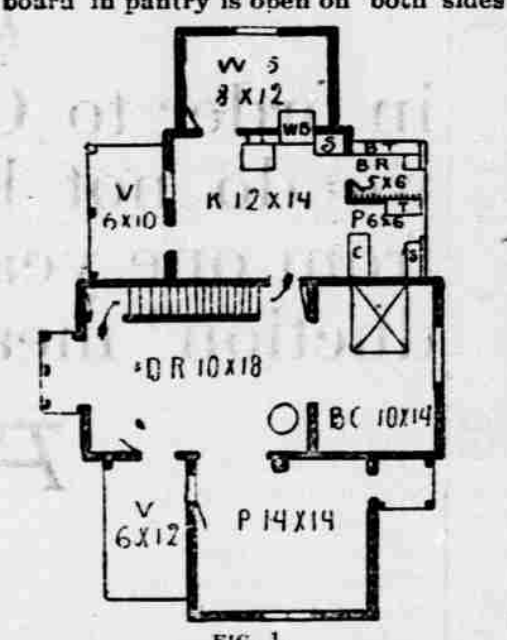


FIG. 1.

and shelved down to a sink; the upper part is a flour bin which opens on the pantry side. The table, T, is hinged to the wall, and when not in use, drops down out of the way. The woodbox, W, is built into the wall, and is filled from the kitchen. The woodshed is shed-roofed. Sinks and bathtub have hot and cold water faucets. Water back at side of kitchen chimney. Cellar stairs under main stairway. Sinks have closets under them. The wide openings between dining room and parlor and between parlor and bedroom are closed by drapery. The base-burner indicated by the circle in dining-room heats all three rooms. The upper story can be arranged to suit.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The small allowance of bone meal in the food will be beneficial to young pigs that are afflicted with leg weakness. Do not get ready to run a winter dairy and expect to make it pay wholly on dry feed. Ensilage and the winter dairy are the complement of each other.

The money crop is a total failure in California, correspondents say. There will therefore be very little California honey on the eastern markets, and the eastern product will have full swing. The feeding value in the corn cob when ground lies chiefly in its mineral and mechanical elements. The potash in it goes to the manure pile and is of more value than the feeding element. It is reported that the value of the egg product of the United States last year reached \$200,000,000 and the value of poultry about \$100,000,000, a grand total of \$300,000,000 value in a single year. It will be found a good plan to save up all of the old fruit cans. They can be used to a great advantage in starting early plants in the house, to be transplanted out later. Keep dry so that they will not rust.

Hay for Working Horses.

Horses at hard work, especially if quick motion is desired, should not be fed mainly on hay. It is too bulky in proportion to nutritive value, and with most kinds of hay the nutrition is not of the right sort. It produces warmth rather than muscle and strength. Good clover hay is more strengthening than most other hays, but it is too palatable to this, it is not a good food. They gorge themselves so that the digestive organs require most of the animal energy. With a partly grain ration, less work is put upon the digestive apparatus, and what strength is thus saved is worth more for other parts of the system.

INVENTIONS OF THE HOUR.

A MACHINE for imbedding wire netting in glass.

A TAILOR'S measuring square with a plumb bob attachment.

A PRINTING press operated by an electro-magnetic mechanism.

A process for making artificial mica sheets for electrical insulation.

A PNEUMATIC cushion to be placed on the ends of telephone receivers.

A PAPER knife that is especially adapted to cutting the wrappers on rolled papers.

A STOP for window-shutter blinds so that they may be arranged at any desired angle.

An electric light hanger that is adjustable to any angle by means of a universal joint.

An electric branding stamp, the type being kept red-hot by means of electrical resistance.

A DOOR lock so constructed that when the key is turned it switches on the lights in the room.

A MAT formed of sections, each section having a loop of rigid materials with rings of rope surrounding it, the sections being clamped together.

A GRAVITY motor for pumping purposes, the weight being lifted to the top of a derrick, whence, by a clockwork system, it operates a pump as it slowly descends.

As Sure as the Sun Shines on a Clear Day, Just so surely will a neglected attack of liver complaint multiply other bodily troubles. To the prompt, certain relief of this ailment, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are adapted, as well as to the indigestion, constipation and sick headache, of which it is the parent. The liver is always affected in malarial complaints. These are cured and prevented by the Bitters, potent too in rheumatic, nervous and kidney disorder.

It Was His Girl.—Teacher—"Is it correct for me to say the girl is beautiful, or the girl is beautiful?" Boy—"Neither." Teacher—"Indeed! Then what is correct?" Boy—"She's a clean cut out of sight. See?" Detroit Free Press.

MR. RAISER, whose World's Fair Hotel advertisement appears in this paper, is perfectly reliable and will do as he agrees.

"THINGS never does go right in this world," said the pessimistic Irishman. "Bobbin' fences didn't come in until after leather pants had gone out of style."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23, 1893.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$2 70
COTTON—Middling	21 1/2
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 1/2
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
BAKON—Clear Rib	10 1/2
POK—New Mess	18 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	21 1/2
REEVES—Choice Steers	4 80
HOES—Fair to Medium	4 20
SHREK—Fair to Choice	3 75
RYE—No. 2	45
WHEAT—No. 2	53 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 1/2
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
BAKON—Clear Rib	10 1/2
POK—New Mess	18 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping	2 80
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
SHREK—Fair to Choice	3 50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 10
WHEAT—No. 2	53 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 1/2
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
BAKON—Clear Rib	10 1/2
POK—New Mess	18 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping	2 80
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
SHREK—Fair to Choice	3 50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 10
WHEAT—No. 2	53 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 1/2
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
BAKON—Clear Rib	10 1/2
POK—New Mess	18 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping	2 80
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
SHREK—Fair to Choice	3 50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 10
WHEAT—No. 2	53 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	53 1/2
COHN—No. 2	53 1/2
BAKON—Clear Rib	10 1/2
POK—New Mess	18 1/2

TWO KINDS OF WOMEN.

need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. One—those who want to be made strong, and those who want to be made well. It builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures. It's for young girls just entering womanhood; for women who have reached the critical "change of life," for women expecting to become mothers; for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; for every woman who is run-down, delicate, or overworked.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down. Scott's Emulsion taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Mercurial

Dr. J. C. Jones, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used Mercurial in a great many cases of blood poisoning, and it has given me the most satisfactory results. It is a most reliable and powerful medicine, and it is well adapted to the treatment of all cases of blood poisoning, whether the poison is in the blood or in the tissues. It is a most reliable and powerful medicine, and it is well adapted to the treatment of all cases of blood poisoning, whether the poison is in the blood or in the tissues."

RHEUMATISM

Four years I gave up all remedies and began using A. S. G. After taking several bottles I was enabled to do my usual work. It is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning, rheumatism, and all the ills that come from impure blood.

Garfield Tea

Dr. J. C. Jones, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used Garfield Tea in a great many cases of blood poisoning, and it has given me the most satisfactory results. It is a most reliable and powerful medicine, and it is well adapted to the treatment of all cases of blood poisoning, whether the poison is in the blood or in the tissues."

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The Farmer and the Grocer.

A grocer would not pay a farmer the price of a ten-pound turkey for one that weighed but seven pounds.

Why should a farmer pay a grocer the price of the Royal Baking Powder for a baking powder with 27 per cent less leavening strength?

The Royal Baking Powder is proven by actual tests to be 27 per cent stronger than any other brand on the market. Better not buy the others, for they mostly contain alum, lime and sulphuric acid; but if they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

MISTRESS (to cook).—"But why do you want to leave, Mary?" Cook—"I don't like the cookery, mum." Mistress—"Why, you cook the things yourself." Cook—"Yes, I know, mum. But I'm only a plain cook, and I thought when I came here that you would make some tasty dishes now and again, mum!"—Pick-Me-Up.

LADY CUSTOMER—"How much are partridges to-day, Mr. Jibbert?" Poultryer—"One fifty a pair, ma'am. Shall I send them?" Lady Customer—"No, you need not send them. My husband's on Staten Island shooting, and he'll call for them as he comes home."

Butler's Famous Book. The sudden death of Benjamin F. Butler, one of the most unique characters in American history, has caused a great demand for "Butler's Book," which is a comprehensive autobiography, history and war book combined. No student can afford to do without the work, which is sold by subscription only. Live agents should apply at once to Double Publishing Co., 300 E. Clark St., Chicago.